

# Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

# **Final Fiscal Note**

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Bill Topic: Summary of Fiscal Impact:	CONCEALED HANDGUNS ON SCHOOL GROUNDS	
	<ul><li>☑ State Revenue</li><li>☑ State Expenditure</li><li>☐ State Transfer</li></ul>	<ul><li>□ TABOR Refund</li><li>⊠ Local Government</li><li>□ Statutory Public Entity</li></ul>
	property of any elementary, m had the following minimal ir	concealed carry permit holders to conceal carry on the hiddle, junior high, or high school. This bill would have appacts: decreased state revenue and expenditures, but hincreased and decreased workload for different
Appropriation Summary:	No appropriation is required.	
Fiscal Note Status:	This fiscal note reflects the introduced bill. This bill was not enacted into law; therefore, the impacts identified in this analysis do not take effect.	

## **Summary of Legislation**

This bill allows an individual with a concealed carry permit to carry a concealed handgun onto the real property of a public elementary, middle, junior high, or high school.

## **Comparable Crime Analysis**

Legislative Council Staff is required to include certain information in the fiscal note for any bill that creates a new crime, changes the classification of an existing crime, or changes an element of an existing crime. The following sections outline data on crimes that are comparable to the offense in this bill and discuss assumptions on future rates of criminal convictions under the bill.

Unlawfully carrying or possession of a weapon on school grounds. This bill allows concealed carry permit holders to carry a concealed handgun onto the real property of a public school. Under current law, a permit holder commits a class 6 felony if he or she carries a concealed handgun onto the real property of a public school. From 2018-2020, there have been 44 persons convicted and sentenced for this offense. Of the persons convicted, 38 were male, and 6 were female. Demographically, 33 were White, 9 were Black/African American, and 2 were Hispanic. During this period, 15 individuals were sentenced to the Department of Corrections (DOC).

HB 21-1038

Visit leg.colorado.gov/fiscalnotes for more information about criminal justice costs in fiscal notes.

## **State Revenue Expenditures**

This analysis assumes that the majority of concealed carry permit owners adhere to current law and therefore, there will be a minimal impact on class 6 felony case filings. As a result, any reduction in criminal fines and court fees is expected to be minimal. Similarly, potential reductions in workload and costs are assumed to be minimal for the trial courts, the Division of Probation, and agencies that provide representation to indigent persons in the Judicial Department, and for the Department of Corrections. No change in appropriations is required.

#### **Local Government**

Similar to the state, it is expected that any workload or cost decreases for district attorneys to prosecute fewer offenses, or for county jails to imprison fewer individuals under the bill will be minimal. District attorney offices and county jails are funded by counties. In addition, this bill could minimally increase workload for school districts, which will require additional staff to identify who is carrying a gun on school property and who has a permit to do so. Failure to do so could expose schools to liability under the Clare Davis Act.

#### **Effective Date**

The bill was postponed indefinitely by the House State, Civic, Military, and Veterans Affairs Committee on March 17, 2021.

### **State and Local Government Contacts**

Corrections District Attorneys Education
Higher Education Information Technology Judicial
Municipalities Public Safety School Districts

Sheriffs